

Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1802.

[No. 475]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 22 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigged, lappet, jaconet and book mus-
lins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marcellines and mus-
linetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 19 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gene-
ral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18. d
Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William
and Loudoun, near the said Red House.
Terms of payment as follow. One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1803, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—
Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1803. If the first payment of the pur-
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
purchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-
ment be punctually made, title will be giv-
en to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the fu-
ture annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of
feeling them after the 20th day of Au-
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-
son, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dan-
gerfield.—The house is convenient and
well built, consisting of eight rooms, well
finished, a full story and a half kitchen,
nursery and lodging rooms above the same,
a stable & other conveniences on the lot,
which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7
inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the
same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to
a ten feet alley, whereon there is built,
on each a back building one and a half
story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the
same, on Cameron and Washington streets,
unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with conve-
nient ground for stabling, &c. on the said
ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with
five frame houses thereon, either in lots
from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet
deep, on the whole square, as may best
suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situ-
ated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendle-
ton-streets, known by the name of the
George Town Turnpike, laying between
John Dundas and John Potts, Esq's.
houses. No further particulars is neces-
sary to be given, as those who are inclined
to purchase will view the premises. A
great part of the purchase can be taken in
Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remain-
der by instalments, by giving security or
bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G.
Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose
Creek, Loudoun.—if not sold by private
bargain, they will be exposed to sale on
Thursday, the 24th instant.—good war-
ranted deeds will be made for the whole
on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.

June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool
fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the
present month, if not previously sold by
private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in
town, situate on the north side of Prince
and West side of Washington streets: Be-
ginning at the intersection of said streets,
fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches,
and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient
building lots. On one of which is a very
good dwelling house, now under rent to
James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street
in town, and will most probably become
the centre. This ground has the advan-
tage of laying between the two principal
streets leading from the country; a cir-
cumstance of much importance, to those
who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co,

OR

William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me
vested, will be sold at public auction be-
fore the door of Prince William court-
house in the town of Dumfries, on the
first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock,
for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND,
situate in the same county near Bacon Race
meeting-house, containing about five
hundred acres, part of a seven hundred
acre patent granted to James Peake, and
which five hundred acres of land was lately
the property of Isaac McPherson, under
a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alex-
andria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Glo'ter cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria County, on
Saturday the 17th day of July next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
credit that will be then made known,
for notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gociable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kitch-
en and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in these divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

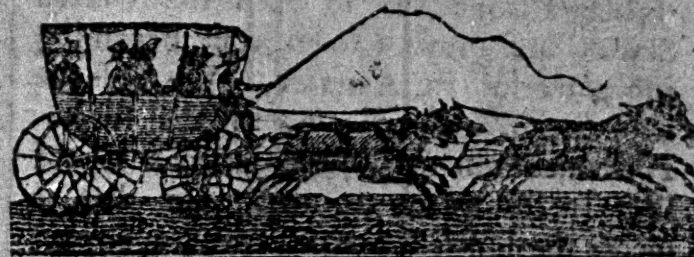
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,

June 17. ddf

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING
GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,
One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches,
The other 84 by 40 do.
with suitable ornaments. Apply to
William Hodgson.

May 31. d



Summer Establishment.

MAIL PILOT

Will in future leave the Washington ta-
vern, Alexandria, every morning at five
o'clock, and arrive at John H. Barney's,
at the Columbian Inn, George-Town, to
breakfast at 7 o'clock, and then proceed
on to Baltimore, where it will arrive at
five o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Peck's
Columbian Inn, and regularly on to Phi-
ladelphia, so that persons travelling in
this line may be sure of no hindrance on
their way.

Being provided with as good horses and
carriages as any on the road, we solicit a
share of public patronage, & confidently ex-
pect that such as favor this stage with their
custom, will find the accommodations e-
qual, if not superior, to those provided
by any others.

Returning, it leaves Baltimore every
morning at 6 o'clock, and arrives at A-
lexandria the same evening.

Seats for Alexandria, taken at George-
Town at J. H. Barney's stage office.

PETER HEISKEL,
J. H. BARNEY,

June 7. 2aw4w

Furniture by Auction.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be
sold at the house now occupied by Mr.
David Easton, a variety of Household and
Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 21. Auctioneer.

TUITION.

"Tis education forms the common mind,
"Just as the twig is bent the tree's in-
clin'd."

THE subscriber proposes opening a Se-
minary for Young Ladies, on Monday the
28th of this month, in the first room of
Mrs. Fletcher's house, on the south side
of Prince-street between Pitt and St. A-
saph's-street, where will be taught Read-
ing, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geo-
graphy, &c.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

N. B. The terms will be Four Dollars
per quarter, and One Dollar entrance; the
entrance money to be paid when the pupil
commences.

June 21. d

R. and J. GRAY,

Have received a NARRATIVE of the
Suppression by col. Burr, of the History
of John Adams, late President of the
United States. Price 50 cents.

June 21.

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward
to any person who will give information
of the thief or thieves who broke open my
warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights
ago, and stole one barrel of pork from
thence, provided the proof is sufficient to
convict the thief.

W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial
Nankeens,
Bandannoes hhd's. and kumhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhd's. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels,

TEAS.

May 3

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.
OF LOUISIANA.

LETTER I.

The cession of Louisiana to France has been the subject of great uneasiness to many of our fellow-citizens. They seem to think themselves in danger of a fraternal hug, such as that by which Hercules is said to have embraced Anteus. We have seen a publication in one of the Paris gazettes, that is very explicit on this subject. The object of France, as the writer alleges, is to curb the United States, and prevent them from becoming too powerful in America. We observe also that Mr. Windham, in the British Parliament among other objections to the late treaty of peace, complains that it places the United States "with a serpent at their feet"—Louisiana being ceded to the French.

Having viewed this subject in different points of light, I have formed an opinion very different from that which seems to prevail. I do not think that we shall be crushed by the vicinity of the French in Louisiana; nor do I think that we shall be materially injured by their attempts to restrain our settlements. On the contrary, I deem it probable, and nearly certain that we shall be profited by their malevolence. Our fellow citizens at present, are scattered over too large a tract of country—every measure that may tend to compress our population will operate in our favor. It must be granted that while we have vacant land, upon which we can extend our settlements, we never shall be able to take ourselves effectually to useful and necessary manufactures; we never shall exchange the axe and the plough for the loom and the anvil. While we have plenty of vacant land, we shall import from England or France our clothing, and the very arms with which we should protect our property. In such a state of dependence we are profitable to both these nations. When land becomes dear and scarce in the United States, we shall be able to take ourselves to manufactures for we have all the necessary materials in great perfection.

I believe it is not conjectured that the French are going to drive us from our present settlements, or to claim the lands that are ours by treaty. They propose, as they allege, to prevent us from extending further to the westward—they will prevent us from covering too much ground—they will compel us to form a thick settlement; a circumstance that is favorable to instruction and civilization.

Let us calculate the effect of this measure, so far as it is the subject of political arithmetic. The lands that are in some measure settled, and the vacant lands which are ours by treaty, cannot be estimated at less than 701,000 square miles. This would afford comfortable support to 85 millions of people, at the moderate allowance of 50 inhabitants to a square mile. Thirty-five millions of people living in the same country, speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, and accustomed to the use of arms—what have they to fear from a neighbouring and a southern colony, or from a nation 3000 miles distant? It is a shame to speak of danger.

I will suppose the worst that is like to happen to the citizens of the United States.

The French West Indies will be supplied with lumber and provisions from Louisiana, and the European market will be glutted with tobacco and cotton from these new colonies: In that case we must eat our own provisions and burn our own timber; but we must at the same time fabricate our own clothing and arms, for we shall not be able to buy them at a foreign market. This would be a fortunate change, for it would make us more capable of repelling insults; and we should in a little time, be animated with a spirit that we do not now possess in a sufficient degree—the independent spirit of a nation. It would produce a greater harmony of opinion among our fellow citizens, but it would not increase our love of foreigners nor our attachment to other nations.

Whatever our political opinions may be at present—whether we are called republicans, democrats, aristocrats or federalists we shall soon discover, that friendship among nations is not more substantial than the shadow of a ghost. The Parisian writer candidly admits, that the politics of Jefferson are less crooked than those of Adams; but France is not to be less jea-

lous of the Americans, or less active in checking their settlements on that account; for we have an elective government. In other words—We should be kicked because we are free. The system of coercion that is projected by the French Government, will teach us in a few years to know those people much better than we do at present. When they shall have taken possession of the two Floridas, for these colonies submit to the fate of Louisiana—when they shall have transported the most refractory slaves from St. Domingo to St. Augustine or the river St. Mary for the improvement of slaves in Georgia;—when they have made some progress in the culture of cotton and tobacco, and have infused the usual spirit into the Creek and other neighboring Indians, we shall be ready to speak of them as they deserve.

Of the latent claims of France, or their ideas of the proper limits of Louisiana, I may speak on a future occasion.

ULYSSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

A writer, under the signature of Ulysses, in the New-York Gazette of the 14th, has presented himself to the Public, on the subject of the late cession of Louisiana to the French, in a letter designated No. 1. He promises to give the true boundary of Louisiana, in some future number, and to endeavor to prove to Americans, that the cession of Louisiana must be viewed in an agreeable, rather than unpleasant point of light; as it will tend to check emigration from the Atlantic States, and change the manners and habits of our people, from the pursuits of agriculture to manufactures; that our people are too widely extending themselves, and ought to be kept in narrower bounds; and that the territory, at present within the limits of the United States, should first be fully peopled, so as to allow 50 inhabitants to a square mile.—Would Ulysses, to promote his private views, cramp the genius of a nation, and persuade the people of the United States, that the serpent, which Mr. Windham, in the British Parliament, considers as being placed at the feet of the United States, by Louisiana being ceded to France, will not injure us, when we feel its envenomed fangs piercing our sides? for shame Ulysses! blush at your hasty opinions, insulting to our nation, and derogatory to the dignity of our government.

You declare the object of France, (and you applaud the object,) is to curb the United States, and prevent them from becoming too powerful in America. You say when they have taken possession of the two Floridas (for these colonies submit to the fate of Louisiana) when they shall have transported the most refractory slaves from St. Domingo to St. Augustine, or the River St. Mary, for the improvement of the slaves of Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland; when they shall have the same progress in the culture of cotton and tobacco, and shall have infused the usual spirit into the Creeks and other neighbouring Indians, we shall then be ready to speak of them as they deserve. Will Ulysses advise his countrymen to wait till then! Will he advise the Elephant to move calmly into the toils prepared for him, and wait until the hunters have encircled him with their snares, and have entangled him with their nooses, before he makes any exertions for his freedom and independence? Forbid it, Heaven, forbid it, Justice and Virtue.

"Not he that Thunders from the aerial bow,
"Not Jove himself, upon the past has power."

Rather Ulysses let us rouse the appalled spirits of our countrymen, and with firm battalions march and support our western boundary. Let the French occupy Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and let them enjoy all the sweets of its mild climate and luxuriant fields; but let us recollect, that the power which ceded Louisiana to them, ceded to us, the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi. Great-Britain has also declared its water equally free and open to the citizens and subjects of our respective governments. Are these rights acknowledged by the French? No.—They come not to advocate our rights, but expressly to check our growth. Would not Ulysses rather head his southern battalions and take possession of the Floridas, St. Augustine and New-Orleans, and thus keep the key of a navigation, the right of which has been acknowledged by two powerful nations, rather than supinely wait the influence of the manner and habits

of the refractory slaves of St. Domingo, on the slaves of the southern and middle states? Lay aside your pen Ulysses, or touch subjects less galling to the ears of your insulted countrymen.

If you do touch, as you promise in a future number, on the latent claims of France, and their ideas of the proper limits of Louisiana, do it to warn your countrymen of the insult that is offered to them, and the dangers they will be exposed to, if possession be taken of that country, without previous explanation on the part of their government; for let us all remember, that Spanish Louisiana is bounded by the Mississippi on the east, by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south; by New Mexico on the west, and runs indefinitely north. But under the French government, Louisiana included both sides of the Mississippi, from its mouth to the Illinois and back from the river, east and west indefinitely, and that Detroit was considered as an appendage of Louisiana.

ACHILLES.

REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLES.

Palermo, March 3.

The last letters from Corfu have brought the intelligence that the Seven United Isles having been subjected to the Porte, the latter, in virtue of a convention with the Emperor of Russia, had sent to Corfu a Turkish Commandant with a small suite.

The Corfiots, finding themselves governed by the Nobles, on the aristocratic footing, would not suffer that domination; the people removed the Senate and all the Magistrates; they also disbanded the regiments, and pretended even to govern themselves democratically. This intelligence having reached the other Isles, they followed the example of Corfu.

Paul the First had sent the Count d'Orio his Counsellor of State and Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to occupy in that Republic the post of Prince. Prince Teotchi, who filled a similar post to the satisfaction of the people, having learned that Count d'Orio had arrived at Brindisi, on his way to Corfu, made a speech to the people, inviting them not to accept of a foreigner in such dignity, and particularly the Venetian Nobles. Count d'Orio is one.

The Count, from the badness of the season, remaining two months in the Vallous. Having at last arrived at Corfu, he was informed of a decision of the people, declaring that no military honors should be paid him; that no person should take off his hat to him as he passed, and that no one should go to compliment him.

Count d'Orio went in grand uniform to kiss the body of St. Spiridion in consequence of his safe arrival. The gates of the church of St. Spiridion were shut against him.

Count Metaxa having gone to pay him a visit, was arrested as soon as he left the Count d'Orio's house; he was afterwards banished, with his whole family, and all his estate confiscated.

The nobility are seldom seen and are continually menaced by the people. The five brothers, Tagara, rich and powerful, have been taken up, under pretence of meditating a plot against the people, & when this account came from Corfu, the shooting of the brothers was talked of.

The people wish that the Grand Council should consist of 46 individuals, few of whom should be Noble; but that there should be one Deputy from the people and one from each town. The Council to elect its President for a limited time. It is desired that the Parliament of the people should be established in the country, and it is supposed that this has already been done.

On the 21st January there were three English frigates in the port; when they appeared the people began to be more calm.

The seven Isles, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Corigo, Maure, Ithaca, &c. lay along the coast of Albania and the Morea, were for centuries dependent on the republic of Venice, now to the shades of departed Empires gone down. During the revolutionary war, they fell into the hands of the French, from which, in diplomatic phraseology, they were delivered by the united fleets of Russia and the Sublime Porte, aided by the Supreme Arbiter of victory. By the Convention of the 21st of March, 1800, between Russia and the Porte, these Islands were erected into a republic, to be governed by the notables of the country, under the vassalage and protection of the Porte. This

republic is likewise acknowledged in the treaty of Amiens. Among the extraordinary events of the late war, may be reckoned the establishment of the Republic of the seven Isles, under the auspices of the kingdom of Great Britain, and the conversion of the Dukedom of Tuscany into a kingdom, by the influence of the Republic of France.

Corfu, is about 15 leagues long and 8 wide, anciently known by the name of Scheria, Phœacia, Corcyra and Drepano, "where never science reared her laurelled head." In the best days of Greece, the Corcyrians formed a powerful republic, "a proud unpolished race." In succeeding times it belonged to the king of Naples, was afterwards sold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of galleys in the port, with a strong garrison to defend this and the neighboring islands. This island contains about 50,000 souls, and was divided into 4 bailiwicks. The air healthy, the lands fertile, and the fruits excellent. Oranges, citrons, the most delicious grapes, honey, wax and oil, are exceedingly abundant.

There are some places mountainous and barren, and good water is scarce; salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the island, is the see of an archbishop, is well fortified, has a good harbor, and enjoys a considerable degree of trade.

Cephalonia lies opposite the gulf of Lepanto, celebrated for the famous naval victory which Don John of Austria in the year 1572, obtained over the Turkish fleet, and in which the inimitable Cervantes lost his hand and part of his left arm. This island is about 40 miles long, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. It was anciently called Samos and Epius Melauo. It was subject to the Venetians from the year 1449, until the late war. The chief articles of commerce are oil, Muscadine wine, and a species of grapes called currants. The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November. Corn is sowed in the winter and reaped in June. The capital is called after the island, is the see of a bishop, united to Zante. This town was much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1766.

Zante is about 12 miles in length and six in breadth. This island produces excellent wine, currants, olives, figs, melons, peaches and other choice fruits; towards the end the island is in general mountainous, but level in the interior parts. It is much subject to earthquakes. The capital is called Zante, in which the Greeks have 40 churches, besides convents and a Bishop. The catholics have 3 convents with a bishop in union with Cephalonia.

Cerigo, formerly the well known Sythera, is separated from the southern part of the Morea by a narrow strait; it is dry and mountainous, about 7 leagues in circumference, producing neither corn, wine, nor oil sufficient for the inhabitants; yet some of the vallies are fertile; sheep, hares, quails, turtles and falcons are abundant. It has chiefly served as a rendezvous for pirates.

St. Maure or Maura, formerly Leucadia.—This Island was anciently a peninsula, connected with the continent of Arcanania; But the Carthaginians, or according to others, the Corinthians, severed it, inasmuch, that betwixt the island and the continent, there is a channel about 50 paces broad. It produces a great plenty of game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds and other fruits with fine pastures. The inhabitants are Greeks, subject to a Bishop. In this island were formerly three considerable towns, with a most magnificent temple of Venus. The town of St. Maura, which gives name to the island, contains about 9000 inhabitants; and being situated in the water, and defended by walls and towers, is so fortified, that there is no convenient approach to it, either by land or water. In 1472, the Turks dispossessed the Grecian empire of the town and island. In 1502, the Venetians made themselves master of it, but afterwards surrendered it again to the Turks, and in 1684 recovered it from them. In 1715, the town and island fell a second time into the hands of the Turks; But the succeeding year the Venetians drove them out and kept possession until the late French revolution.

Ithaca, corrupted in modern times to Jathaco, according to Pliny, is about 25 miles in circumference, but actually only 8. Who has not heard of Ithaca, this

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In 1715,
ond time in-
But the suc-
drove them
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n times to
is about 25
ually only
Ithaca, thi-

kingdom of Ulysses, immortalized by Homer:

My native soil, is Ithaca the fair
Where fair Neritus waves his woods in air;
Dulichium, Same, and Zacynthus crown'd
With shady mountains, spread their illes a-
round.
Low lies our ille, yet blest in fruitful stores;
Strong are her sons, tho' rocky are her shores:
And none, or none so lovely to my sight,
Of all the lands that heav'n o'erspread with
light.

So sang Ulysses when he discovered him-
self to the Phoenicians. Few passages in
ancient or modern poetry more strongly
interest the classic mind.

"There is an island over against Ar-
canania in the west of Ithaca, called Leucas,
from a white rock standing in it; this
rock was famous in antiquity, because lov-
ers in despair threw themselves from the
top of it into the ocean; it was called the
Lover's Leap." Quere—Has it ever been
frequented in modern times?

Ovid in his epistles mentions this Leu-
cadian rock:

O you that love in vain,
Fly hence and seek the fair Leucadian main;
There stands a rock, from whose impending
steep,
Apollo's face survey's the rising deep;
There injured lovers leaping from above,
Their flames extinguish, and forget to love.
[N. Y. D. Adv.]

NEW-YORK, June 19.

The London papers received at the of-
fice of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER by
the ship John from Liverpool are to the
evening of the 5th of May.—They con-
tain nothing of political or commercial
importance. The following are the prin-
cipal articles:

LONDON, May 5.

We received this morning the Paris
papers to the 3d inst. The Moniteur is
filled with discussions, which, though
they may be of much importance to
France, are of little interest to this coun-
try. The legislative Body has adopted
the code of public instruction by a major-
ity of 251 to 27. An amnesty has been pro-
posed to be granted to all deserters, ante-
rior to the 1st Floreal, year 10 (March
21, 1802.) The tribunate is occupied
with the discussion of the financial propo-
sition for continuing the direct and indirect
contributions for the service of the present
year has been agreed to. It has also been
proposed to accede to the establishment of
the African Company.

We understand that the deputation sent
over to Paris by the planters of this coun-
try interested in the Colonies given back
to France, have experienced a very polite
reception. Several points of detail, by
which their situation and the management
of their property will be relieved from
considerable inconveniences have been
conceded to them; but they have not
been encouraged to expect that they will
obtain any facilities inconsistent with the
close system which France will adopt with
regard to her Colonies. It is not suppo-
sed that they will be allowed in any man-
ner to send their produce to the market
of this country beyond the time stipulated
by treaty.

Private intelligence from Paris states,
that the French Government is occupied
with the subject of a navigation Act.—
Our readers would see in the important
manifesto from the Mercure de France, in
our paper of yesterday, the observati-
on that "the French and their Allies
will not fall into the snare of a new Tre-
aty of Commerce, and they may one day
have it their Act of Navigation." It is
extremely probable, therefore, that the
French Government will adopt the most
vigorous measures to secure their whole
Foreign and Colonial Trade to their own
shipping.

The Court of Vienna have demanded
of the Porte a recompence for the dia-
monds stolen from a courier from that place
to Constantinople, in January last.

Price of stock this day at one o'clock,
Cons. 76 1/2 ditto Account, 76 1/2 78—Om-
nium 3 1/2.

Captain Clark of the schooner Lion,
from Santo Domingo, informs that the
American Consul at that port had been or-
dered to repair to Cape Francois, to know
whether Gen. Le Clerc would acknowledge
him in the capacity which he had hitherto
exercised; and having learnt that Mr.
Lear was dismissed, he applied for and ob-
tained a passport for America. It was
expected he would take his departure in the
pilot-boat Perseverance, captain Clarke
further informs that the French frigates off
St. Domingo carrying in all American
vessels, their cargoes are sold by the Go-

vernment, and payment made in bills on
the First Consul. In the Lion came a
passenger who is said to be one of Touf-
saint's Aides-de-Camp.

A gentleman who arrived in town
yesterday from Cape-Francois, via New-
London, reports that when he left the Cape,
which was on the 4th instant, the island
was perfectly tranquil. No action had
taken place since General Le Clerc's con-
ference with Toussaint. The latter had
not retired on his plantation, but had re-
turned to his head-quarters at Plaisance,
where the interchange of couriers between
him and Le Clerc was frequent. An ad-
vice-boat had arrived at the Cape from
France, with dispatches from the French
Government, announcing that the fleet
under Admiral Gantheaume, haing 10,000
troops on board, was on the eve of sailing,
and might be expected to arrive about the
same time as the vessel which brought
the intelligence.

Extract of letter to a respectable commer-
cial house in this city, dated St. Pierre's,
Martinique, May 14th, 1802.

The markets here are rather dull just
now, on account of the English preparing
to evacuate the Island but expect to find a
much better at St. Croix, for which place
we sail to day. We have dreadful accounts
from Guadeloupe. The French troops
have been landed there this fortnight,
without being able to obtain possession of
the principal fort, nor is it expected they
can, without the assistance of the English.
Last night I witnessed the execution of a
negro here for murder; and to-morrow,
I understand, six are to be burned alive for
poisoning their master, mistress, &c."

Entered, ships Acteon, Robley, Hull;
John, Whippy, Liverpool; brigs Fran-
cis Nixon, Thompson, Cadiz; Ceres,
Tucker, Antigua; Moses Gill, Paterfon,
Greenock; schr. Lyon, Clarke, Santo
Domingo.

Cleared, ships Brothers, Hall, Liver-
pool; Eagle, Thompson, Belfast; Orjan,
Smith, Liverpool; Reserve, Moncrieff,
West-Indies; Fanny Almira, Whitersey,
Havre de Grace; schr. Alert, Leopard,
Leghorn; President, Clinton, Barbadoes.
The sloop Morning Star, Milward, of
this port, arrived at Port Republican, from
Charleston, in 20 days.

Arrived since our last.

Ship John, Whippy, from Liverpool.
Left there, ship America, Sherry, for this
port in a few days; ship Ontario, Gard-
ner, for Savannah. Spoke, May 15, lat.
49, 29, long. 19, brig Delight, from N.
York, for Amsterdam, out 34 days, June
6, lat. 41, 59, long. 61, ship American,
from Boston, for Teneriffe, out 5 days.

The English ship Acteon, Robley from
Hull. Spoke, June 3, lat. 41 6, long. 57
ship Mars, of Philadelphia, for Oporto,
out 3 days.

Schr. Lyon, Clark, from Santo Domin-
go. Sailed, the day before the Lyon, the
brigantine Diana, of New-Bedford, for
New York; the Betsey and Polly, of
New-Haven, and the Diana, of Middle-
town, Con. Left there, the schr. Two
Friends, Morton, of Beverly, bound to
Cape Francois, and from thence to this
port; schr. Iris, Thornton, for Baltimore;
schr. Three Friends, of Boston; schr. Ly-
dia, of New-York; sloop Friendship,
Saunders, bound to the leeward islands,
and a number of other American vessels.

Brig Ceres, Tucker, from Antigua.—
June 12, lat. 34, long. 70, spoke brig
Mary, Hall, (belonging to Charles Smith)
out 12 days from New-York, bound to
Jamaica. Flour at Antigua 24 dollars,
pork 22, beef 16 to 18, per bbl. and very
scarce.

Brig Francis Nixon, Thompson, from
Cadiz. April 28, spoke a French ship
from Cayenne, bound to France. May
28, spoke a Portuguese ship, bound to Lis-
bon, 80 days out, 30th, spoke ship Jane,
from Halifax to Martinique, 19 days out.
June 16, spoke ship Carolina, of and from
Philadelphia to Oporto, out 3 days.

Brig Moses Gill, Paterfon, from Gree-
nock. May 25, lat. 44, long. 34, spoke
brig Leopard, of and from Salem bound to
Bilboa, out 22 days. June 1st, lat. 42,
long. 51 30, spoke brig Varico, Stephens
of and from Rhode-Island, bound to Am-
sterdam. 6th, spoke ship Minerva, Fol-
ger, of and from Salem, bound to Amster-
dam. The ship Washington, and ship
Draper were to sail from Greenock in 14
days after the Moses Gill.

CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS.

We have had frequent occasion to remark up-

on the blunders of the present administration, and
its supporters—blunders which shew the men to
be as deficient in industry and talents, as their po-
licy is destitute of wisdom. We add another
blunder to the catalogue, and request their wife
heads to reconcile contradictions, or rather to
perform impossibilities: The old law for secur-
ing to inventors and authors the benefit of
their discoveries and original works, makes it
requisite that an author should, before publica-
tion, deposit a printed copy of the title page of
his book, in the office of the clerk of the district
court, which is directed to be recorded, and a co-
py of record published in a newspaper four weeks.
A supplementary act, passed the last session of
Congress, makes it requisite, in addition to the
steps to be taken under the former act, to pro-
cure a copy of the record, and insert it at full
length, in the title page, or in the page immedi-
ately following. Now we beg leave to inquire,
how the printed title page of a book can be
lodged in an office, and recorded, and a copy of
that record printed on the title page or the back
of it.—This must be done by *hocus pocus*—It
seems very much to resemble a man's seeing a
boat on the opposite side of a river, and being ob-
liged to fetch it, before he can cross the stream.
The Aurora man, however will wisely solve the
difficulty, by telling the world, that the new act
does not take place till January next; and in the
mean time it may be amended.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

On the 17th arrived at Baltimore, the
sloop of war Courier, capt. Mountfort, a
French national ship, from L'Orient,
which place she left on the 28th of April;
the commander arrived in Washington on
Sunday last.

We learn that the object of this vessel's
coming here was to apprise admiral Villa-
ret of his being appointed governor of
Martinique, with directions to repair to
Guadeloupe and remain there till Marti-
nique should be surrendered.

The Courier brings no news from
France.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United
States of America, To all whom it may
concern:—

The Citizen SORTIN, having produced
to me his commission, I do hereby recog-
nise him as Commissary of Commercial
Relations of the French Republic for the
state of Georgia, to reside at Savannah,
and declare him free to exercise such func-
tions, powers and privileges, as are allow-
ed to similar agents of the most favored
nations.

In Testimony whereof I have caused
these letters to be made patent and
the seal of the United States to be
hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City
of Washington, the fifteenth day
of June in the year of our Lord one
(U.S.) thousand eight hundred and two,
and of the Independence of the U-
nited States of America the twenty-
sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United
States of America, To all whom it may
concern:—

The Citizen JOSEPH MARIE LEQUI-
NO KERBLAY, having produced to me his
commission, I do hereby recognise him as
Commissary of Commercial Relations of
the French Republic for the state of Rhode
Island, to reside at Newport, and declare
him free to exercise such functions, powers
and privileges, as are allowed to similar
agents of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof I have caused
these letters to be made patent and
the seal of the United States to be
hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City
of Washington, the 15th day of
June in the year of our Lord one
(U.S.) thousand eight hundred and two,
and of the Independence of the U-
nited States of America the twenty-
sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

NO person bows with more reverence
before the majesty of the people, than does
the writer of this. The will of the peo-
ple, constitutionally expressed, is, and I
hope ever will be, the Supreme law of the
United States. But there is a kind of po-
pular phrenzy which is more to be dreaded
than the sword of a tyrant; and a species
of fawning adulation at the shrine of po-
pularity, which is more to be despised than
servile cringing at the footstool of royalty.

When a thirst for popularity so far gains
the ascendancy in a free and independent

nation, as to pervade every branch of its
government, there is great danger that the
constitution of such nation will fall a prey
to party-spirit and contention. That this
is at present the case in America, will
clearly appear, on examining some of the
recent measures of our administration.

The question with our rulers of late has
not been, *Is this or that measure right,
just or reasonable? but, Will this or that
measure gain us popularity?* has been the
only enquiry. The best interests of the
people have been sacrificed, while the po-
pular yearn has been tickled with fascinating
sounds. The conduct of our statesmen,
have resembled that of the dashing retailer,
whose windows are filled with goods,
while his shelves are totally empty.

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech was
well calculated to gain popularity, because
the sentiments contained in it, were such
as to extort applause even from his enemies.
But would not Mr. Jefferson have done
himself more honor by candidly marking
out a line of conduct which he meant to
pursue, than by making promises which
he had no disposition to fulfil? Had he
frankly declared, at his first setting out,
that one half of the people of the United
States, were a set of political heretics,
over whose heads he might brandish the
rod of persecution, he might, perhaps have
suffered the loss of a little fleeting popu-
larity; but he would not thereby have
endangered his veracity.

The ruling sect in Congress, could have
had no other object in view in destroying
the old judiciary system, than popularity;
for they were not ignorant that a system
equally good could not be adopted with-
out as great expence: Yet while some few
had the candor to acknowledge that the
expence of the system was of no conse-
quence, the impudent and designing pre-
tended that their only aim was to rid the
people of their burthens.—Fearing that
the measure, if left to itself, would have
a tendency rather to diminish than in-
crease their popularity, certain members
of Congress wrote delusive addresses to
their constituents, in which the salaries
of the displaced judges were set down
as clear savings, while the extra expences
attending the new judicial system were to-
tally omitted.

The repealing of the internal taxes,
carried with it a fascinating sound.—The
measure in name, was a charming trap to
catch popularity. But could the advoca-
tes of that measure have been sincere in
their professions of regard for the people,
when they abolish the tax on coaches, and
permitted the duty on salt to remain?

To mention every instance in which our
rulers have attempted to purchase popula-
rity at the expence of principle, would de-
tain me too long from my plough. But
there is one more which is too glaring and
barefaced to be omitted. A law was past
during the late session of congress, entitled
"An act making provision for the pay-
ment of the whole public debt." Now,
my fellow farmers, what opinion would
you naturally form of a law bearing such
a delightful title? Should you not expect
to find in it some means provided for the
payment of the public debt? Most cer-
tainly. What then, must be your sur-
prise, when you find not a syllable in the
law which conforms in the least degree
with the title? What must be your indig-
nation, when you discover that the framers
of the law aimed, by means of a false title
to impose upon your credulity? In what
manner does the law provide for the dis-
charge of the whole debt? It merely au-
thorises a re-loan of money for its pay-
ment! Alas! alas! to what despicable
shifts have our popularity-loving rulers been
driven. A PLOUGHMAN.

Balance.) At his Desk.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Dianna, Allen, New-York;
Schr. President, Fairfax, Baltimore;
Polly and Sally, Keith, do.

CLEARED.

Schr. Sukey, Howes, Salem;
Sloop Parragon, Dickerson, St. Vincents;
Polly, Tuzo, Martinique.

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property situated on
Princes street, in the Town of Alexan-
dria, consisting of 4 good dwelling houses
with sufficient lots attached to each.—
They will be sold together or separate as
may suit persons inclined to purchase.—
For terms apply on the premises to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22.

4319

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
A further supply of DRY GOODS,
 By the ship United States, from Liver-
 pool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats,
 well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of
 Stuff, &c.
Also, a large quantity of Earthen
Ware,
 in crates, which, in addition to their stock
 on hand, forms a very complete assort-
 ment of that article, and which will be
 sold unusually low.
Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,
 Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each;
 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes
 assorted in casks—and a consignment of
IRISH LINENS,
 purchased in England for ready money,
 which will be sold on very low terms for
 good paper.
 May 31. d

WILLIAM LOWRY
 HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO
 ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED
 By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via
 Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at
 the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,
 King-street,
 A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
 in crates assorted.
Also,
 A quantity of Dry Goods,
 suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-
 pectation of receiving an additional supply
 of those articles by the first arrivals from
 Britain. Country storekeepers and others
 will find it their interest in giving him a
 call, as he is determined to sell on the
 most reasonable terms.
 April 30. d

LAND FOR SALE.
On Saturday the 10th day of July next,
will be sold, on the premises, by virtue
and in pursuance of a decree of the coun-
ty court of Fairfax, made by consent of
parties at July Court, in the year 1801,
in a suit brought on the chancery side of
the said court,
 By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah
 W. King, Letitia King,
 Henry Whitcroft, Sarah
 Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe,
 Frances Munroe, Alexan-
 der Kerr, Ann Kerr, and
 Catharine Whitcroft, ad-
 ministrators and heirs at
 law, of Wm. Whitcroft,
 dec'd,
 Against Josiah Watson and
 Jane his wife, and Jas. } Deft's.
 Watson,
 We the subscribers, com-
 missioners in and by the said decree com-
 missioned and named, shall proceed to ex-
 pose to public sale by auction for ready
 money, all that tract or parcel land lying
 in the county of Fairfax, about two or three
 miles from Alexandria, between the turn-
 pike and Colchester roads, and touching
 on both of those roads, with Cameron and
 South Runa flowing through it, contain-
 ing between five and six hundred acres,
 mortgaged by Josiah Watson to William
 Whitcroft, deceased, which mortgage is fil-
 ed among the papers in the said suit. The
 above land will be sold either in parcels
 or altogether as may be found most suit-
 able on the day of sale; a satisfactory ex-
 hibition of the title will be ready for the
 inspection of all concerned by the day of
 sale, and those disposed to purchase, are
 referred for more particular information to
 the proceedings and decree in the said suit
 to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of A-
 lexandria, or to either of the subscribers.
 WM. HARTSHORNE,
 NICHOLAS FITZHUGH,
 WM. PAYNE.
 P. S. The sale of the above land, ad-
 vertised for Friday the 18th of June, was
 unavoidably postponed to Saturday the 10th
 day of July next, on account of bad wea-
 ther & the non-attendance of two of the
 commissioners. A plat of the above land,
 according to actual survey, may be seen, at
 any time at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.
 June 19. eodf

To be Rented,
 The House in which I now
 live, of which I have a lease for upwards
 of three years from this time; the situa-
 tion is eligible and the House commodious.
 For terms apply to
 J. B. NICKOLLS.
 Fairfax-street, June 19. eo

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Have received by the brig UNION, from
 LONDON—a great part of their
SPRING GOODS,
 and are daily expecting the balance by the
 ship United States from Liverpool.
They have likewise for sale,
 Rum in hogheads,
 Sugar in hhd's. and barrels,
 An extensive assortment of Liverpool
 Earthen Ware in crates,
 German Osnaburgs.
 May 18. d
 Just received from the Havana, 30 boxes
 first quality
SEGA RS,
 A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES,
 Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.
 THOS. SIMMS.
 June 10. d

Forty Dollars Reward.
Stop the Villain!
 Ran away from the subscriber in the
 month of December last, a likely Negro
 man, named BEN, 26 years of age, of a
 dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
 high; has a small scar under one of his
 eyes (which not recollected) also a large
 one on his breast, occasioned by a burn
 when a child, and has lost two of his fore
 teeth. His clothing is unknown to me,
 as he has been hired to Mr. John Hodg-
 skin, of Alexandria, for three years past as
 a ferry man, and believe him to be har-
 bored in or about Alexandria or the city
 of Washington, by a brother of his (nam-
 ed HELLON) who also served the said Hodg-
 skin as a ferry-man at the same time, and
 whom the said Hodgskin has lately eman-
 cipated. The above reward will be paid
 to any person who delivers me the above
 described villain in the town of Colches-
 ter, or Thirty Dollars, if secured in any
 jail in Maryland or Virginia.
 All masters of vessels and others are for-
 bid to harbor or carry off said fellow at
 their peril.
 JOHN H. MANLEY.
 Colchester, May 31. eodw

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
The Turnpike Road from Alexan-
dria to Little River,
 in Loudoun county, will be received by
 William Hartshorne for himself and John
 Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel
 Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David
 Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley;
 Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame
 in Jefferson; Buhrod Taylor and Wm.
 Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdfon
 and William Stienberger in Shenandoah.
 This being a business in which the com-
 munity may be greatly benefited, and as
 it has only this day come into my hands,
 I have undertaken to publish without con-
 sulting the other commissioners as they are
 all at a distance. The law is with me
 and I doubt not will be shewn by the
 other commissioners, to any person ap-
 plying. The law requires Ten Dollars to
 be paid at the time of subscribing; the
 remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each
 share, is to be paid in dividends, as called
 for by the President and Directors, to be
 chosen by the stockholders.
 Wm. HARTSHORNE.
 April 20. eo

GUNPOWDER.
Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,
 by the quarter cask. Also,
Refined Salt Petre, by the quar-
ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant
supply of those articles from the Manufac-
tory, will be kept for sale on the lowest
terms, by
LAWRASON & SMOOT.
 April 8. eodm
 County of Alexandria,
 April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed
 to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man
 who calls himself ISAAC, and says he
 belongs to a Mr. Henry Griffith, of Lou-
 don county, near the Red-House: he is
 about 40 years of age, of a low stature,
 and slim made: had on an old brown coat,
 jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The
 owner is requested to come, prove prop-
 erty, pay charges, and take him away—
 otherwise he will be disposed of as the
 law directs.
 JAMES CAMPBELL,
 May 15. law Jailor.
 Two thousand pieces first qua-
 lity NANKEENS, just received and for
 sale by
 Janney & Paton.

JUST RECEIVED,
 AND FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL BISHOP,
 THE
LIFE OF BUONAPARTE,
 from his birth to the Peace of Luneville:
 TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
 Anecdotes of the different Campaigns,
 Speeches, Traits of Character, &c.
 of that celebrated personage.

VOYAGES,
 From Montreal, on the River St. Lau-
 rence, through the Continent of North
 America, in the year 1789 and 1793.
With a preliminary account
 Of the rise, progress and present state of
The Fur Trade,
 of that country. Illustrated with Maps.
 By Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

DR. MAJOR'S
Collection of Voyages & Travels.
Subscribers are respectfully informed,
that the 1st, 2d, and 3d vols. of the above
work are now ready for delivery.

ALSO,
 By the snow Thomas, from Liverpool, an
 extensive assortment of
POCKET BOOKS,
 Thread Cases, &c. which are offered,
 wholesale and retail, at very low prices.
 June 19. eodt

In pursuance of a Deed of
Trust from Joseph Cary to the subscrib-
ers, for the purposes therein mentioned,
will be sold at Public Auction, at the
Coffee House of Alexandria, on Monday
the 28th day of June next, (being the
first day of the meeting of the court of
Alexandria county,) at the hour of ele-
ven o'clock in the forenoon, all the said
Joseph Cary's right, title and interest in
and to the following real property, viz.
 50,000 acres of Land in Ran-
 dolph county, being the said Cary's moiety of a
 tract containing 100,000 acres, patented in his
 own name. This tract lays on each side of Cheat
 River and contiguous to the main road leading
 from Moorefield to Randolph court-house.

495 acres of Land in Harrison
 county, situate on the waters of Cheat River, be-
 ing the said Cary's moiety of a tract containing
 990 acres, patented in the name of Patrick Mur-
 ray and founded on a settlement right.

482½ acres of Land in the last
 mentioned county, being said Cary's moiety of a
 tract containing 965 acres, patented also in the
 name of Patrick Murray, and founded on a set-
 tlement right. This tract lays on the east side of
 Tyger's Valley River, and binds thereon about
 one half mile below the mouth of Leading Creek.

2500 acres of land in Lincoln
 county, state of Kentucky, situate on the waters
 of Straight Creek, being the said Cary's moiety
 of a tract containing 5000 acres.

10,000 acres of land in Ken-
 tucky county, situate on Gauley River, being
 the said Cary's moiety of a tract containing
 20,000 acres, patented in the name of Thomas
 Williams.

A brick house with a lot in
 the Town of Alexandria, situate on Wolf-street,
 now occupied by the said Cary, subject to an
 incumbrance which will be made known at the
 time of sale.

Terms of sale will be one third payable in six
 months, one third in twelve months, and the re-
 maining one third in eighteen months.—Bonds
 with approved security will be required of the
 purchasers.

Such of the creditors of Joseph Cary as may
 be disposed to attend the sale are notified that
 their respective claims will be admitted in pay-
 ment for said lands, provided such claims are
 lodged with us and approved of at least 20 days
 before the day of sale.

JOHN FOSTER, } Trustees.
 GEO. DENEALE }
 May 28. rawf

Cuthbert Powell
Has received per the Union, capt. Wood-
house from London,
 A handsome Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
 which he offers for sale, by the piece or
 package, at his store on King street, on
 the most moderate terms,

Amongst which are,
 Superfine cloths and casimères,
 Irish linens, sheetings,
 Bedticks, Osnaburgs,
 Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
 Chintzes, calicoes, ginghams,
 Muslins, long lawns, dimities,
 Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.
Also,
 Best grain scythes,
 Buttons, pins, and needles,
 A few elegant guns,
 Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.
 May 18. d122aw3w

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

PROPOSALS,
Respectfully submitted to the consideration
of the citizens of the District of Colum-
bia, and the public generally, for pub-
lishing by subscription in George Town,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
 TO BE ENTITLED
The Olio.
 By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this
 paper, that its contents shall comport with its
 title: a compound of various ingredients—as po-
 litics, news, polite literature; with whatever else
 may seem most promotive of public good, and
 conduce towards general usefulness.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects
 of periodical publications been more generally
 felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country;
 and no where, we believe, their abuses might be
 more justly deprecated; but such is the close af-
 finity between their good and bad consequences, be-
 tween the liberty and licentiousness of the press,
 that the most experienced of our political surgeo-
 ns have uniformly been apprehensive of attempt-
 ing an excision of the one, lest they might give a
 mortal wound to the other. Being an evil with-
 out a remedy, it shall be our peculiar care not
 to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of
 the Editors' political creed. On this head they
 will be candid and sincere.—They are unques-
 tionably federal.—Believing, without calling
 into question the views of the present, that the
 former administrations pursued the best policy
 that could be devised, for securing the peace and
 happiness, and promoting the true interests of
 this country, they declare it their intention, at
 all times, to advocate measures producing these
 desirable consequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the
 opposers of the former administrations, in their
 newspaper publications, in the utmost, and we
 think, merited contempt. Willful misrepresen-
 tations may deceive for a while, and thereby fur-
 ther the views of those who employ such means;
 but it is not by resorting to them, that we hope
 or intend to promote our own interest, much less
 that of the public. Towards our political op-
 ponents we will do as we would be done by—
 consequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated
 calumnies, yet heaped upon those no longer in
 power, by a recrimination of slander on those
 who now hold the helm of our political barque.
 Time will shew who best understood their coun-
 try's interest, and will bring with it the most
 ample justification of the views of those to whom
 under Providence, we have been, and are in-
 debted for our present prosperity and tranquility.

Private disputes and personalities shall always
 be excluded. To this promise the Editors pledge
 themselves they will religiously adhere.
 The papers published at present in the district,
 being devoted almost entirely to one subject, Po-
 litics, the Editors entertain a hope that The
 OLIO, conducted on liberal principles, and con-
 taining a greater diversity of matter, will meet
 with public countenance; which they respectfully
 solicit.

CONDITIONS.
 This paper will be published every Thursday
 morning, in a quarto form, and on a sheet of
 royal size, which will form a handsome volume,
 annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and
 elegant type.
 The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars
 and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the
 first number.
 It will be delivered at the dwellings of
 subscribers in Alexandria, every evening of
 the day of publication, free of any addi-
 tional expence.

The subscriber informs his
 friends in Alexandria, and for-
 mer patrons of the "Columbian
 Mirror," that he is concerned in
 the intended publication abovementioned, and will, in the course of
 a day or two, wait upon those in
 town for their signatures.

ELLIS PRICE.
 Alex. June 14.

RICHARD VEITCH
Has imported by the brig Union, captain
Woodhouse, from London, and offers for
sale, by the piece or package, at his
warehouse on King street,
 A general Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are,
 Superfine Mens' and Ladies'
 Cloths and Casimères,
 Fashionable Buttons, and Waistcoats,
 Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
 Osnaburgs, housewife and Lancashire
 dowlais,
 Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimi-
 ties,
 Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch
 gauze,
 Cambric, jaconet and other fancy mus-
 lins,
 Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies'
 gloves,
 Color'd crapes, and figured sarinets,
 Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,
 ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
 One case bonnets, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.